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this science still requires some vigor of thought; but the study of a single book of Euclid in the Greek, supplementing the regular course in mathematics, could not fail to impress the meaning of the science upon the pupil's mind and to show him the dignity and logic of geometry at its best. That this will be at all general in American schools is not to be expected, at least until we get a new generation of educators, but that it could be tried with profit in those schools that still emphasize scholarship would seem to be evident.

The work consists of three parts, (1) the introduction, 40 pages; (2) the Greek text of Book I, 70 pages; and (3) the notes, 120 pages. The introduction, written in a style that will appeal to students as well as teachers, contains a brief biography of Euclid, a résumé of the history of geometry in Greece, a sketch of the later history of the Elements, particularly among the Arabs and in medieval Europe, and finally a brief statement of the position of Euclid in the domain of education since the making of the first translations into Latin.

The text itself is clearly printed,—much better indeed, than the English version in such school editions as the familiar ones of Todhunter and Simson.

It is in the notes, however, that the student, the teacher, and the general reader will find the editor at his best. No other living writer can so skillfully interpret to the English reader the finer shades of meaning of the Greek mathematicians, and to the teacher of elementary geometry it will be an inspiration to read this critical study of the first part of the greatest textbook on the subject, all the circumstances considered, that the world has ever produced. To the teacher who has never critically considered, for example, the definitions of straight line, plane, angle, and circle; or who feels that he has come upon an epoch-making discovery that postulates and axioms are essentially the same, or that the Greeks so considered them; or who thinks that he rivals Euclid by finding some new sequence for his propositions or some new foundation on which to build,—to such a teacher these notes will seem like the words of one having authority and not as those of the educational scribes and Pharisees.

Not least among the valuable features of the work is the index of Greek terms and the index of proper names, aids which readers so often miss in books of this general nature.

In America the book will serve an immediate purpose, in that it is one of the few books on geometry that no teacher can afford to be without, that is indispensable in the library of any well-equipped high school, and that the general reader with scholarly taste will welcome as a pleasant relief from most of our current educational literature. But it is also to be hoped that it will serve still another purpose, the one already referred to as supplying a new classic for those elective courses which may very likely come with the development of a better and more modern type of senior high school in this country.

DAVID EUGENE SMITH.

The Emperor Julian: An Essay on his Relations with the Christian Religion. By Edward J. Martin. London: Studies in Church History, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (1919). Pp. 128. 3 sh., 6d.

This very readable study has the merit of being the product of an independent investigation of original sources. The author feels (5) that many modern biographers of Julian have erred in being too anxious to avoid the charge of Christian bias and so have represented the religious policy of that emperor in too favorable a light. Their attitude has led them to neglect or to undervalue the evidence of Christian writers, especially the three Church historians, Socrates, Sozomen, and Theodoret, whose testimony is unfavorable to Julian. Mr. Martin holds that such a course is unjust, and that the narratives of these writers, even if they overemphasize the importance of what they relate, is reliable in substance (60, 118-119). However, in spite of the value which the author attaches to these hostile authorities, his own attitude is decidedly fair, and his interpretation of Julian's character and motives is as far removed from the wholesale condemnation of the Ultramontanists as it is from the mistaken adulation of those who would make Julian a champion of freedom of thought and belief.

It can hardly be claimed that this work makes any important contribution to what has already been written upon Julian's relations to Christianity. With the author's general conclusion (38) that, "If Julian did not persecute Christians, he did persecute Christianity", few, I think, would disagree. But the surprisingly few instances of outrages against Christians which he is able to adduce scarcely justify the statement (59) that there is a "heavy burden of evidence against the Emperor". The scope of the book is wider than its title indicates, for, while the first half is devoted to the question of Julian and Christianity, the second contains a discussion of his scheme for a pagan religious revival. In this connection there are a very luminous exposition of Julian's paganism and also a good analysis of his character. The two Appendices on Julian as an Administrator, and on the Authorities, are too sketchy to require comment. In the Select Bibliography we miss Johannes Geffcken, *Kaiser Julianus* (1914), the latest exhaustive and scholarly biography of the Emperor. In his chronological table the author accepts November, 331 A.D., as the date of Julian's birth, against H. N. Baynes, *Cambridge Medieval History*, 1.63, who places it in April, 332 (Geffcken gives May, 332), and 334 (Geffcken, 335) as the date of the banishment to Macellum (Baynes gives 341).

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

A. E. R. BOAK.

ON LUCRETIIUS 1.50

The text of Lucretius, *De Rerum Natura* 1.50 is notoriously corrupt, for both the Leyden MSS. give the unmetrical line

Quod superest ut vacuas auras.

Fortunately the scholiast on Vergil's Georgics gives, as from Lucretius, the phrase *vacuas auris animumque sagacem*¹, and, since the phrase *vacuas auris* occurs nowhere else in Lucretius, our line is usually emended to read

Quod superest vacuas animumque sagacem.

But Lachmann pointed out that this is not enough to clear up the mystery, for a vocative of address to Memmius is demanded by the sense at this place; hence he proposed to indicate a lacuna after line 49. Now Professor Nelson Glenn McCrea points out to me that *Memmiada* followed by the words given by the scholiast makes a satisfactory hexameter, and it occurs to me that we have preserved in the corrupt manuscript line fragments of two lines of the original, perhaps damaged in the archetype of the manuscripts. I would suggest the reading

Quod superest ut

<Memmiada> vacuas auris <animumque sagacem>. Thereby we include the needed vocative, the scholiast's phrase, reduce the lacuna from a whole to a half line, and are enabled to retain the little word *ut*, the presence of which in the manuscripts has not been satisfactorily accounted for by the editors, but is explained at least provisionally by the supposition that it introduced some clause of purpose, such as would be appropriate before the exhortation to attention.

GRADUATE SCHOOLS,
Columbia University.

THOMAS OLLIVE MABBOTT.

THE NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Classical Section

The annual meeting of the Classical Section of The New York State Teachers' Association was held in Rochester, on November 23-24, 1920.

The session of Tuesday morning was taken up by the address of the President, Professor Theodore A. Miller, of Rochester University, on *My Method of Teaching College Students to Read Latin*, and a Report on the Junior High School Syllabus in Latin, by Dr. Mason D. Gray, of the East High School, Rochester, with the discussion elicited by each. The afternoon was given over to a business meeting, at which, after the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which included a notice of the death of Professor John Ira Bennett, of Union College, two motions presented at the last meeting by Dr. Gray came up and were passed. The first of these was "Resolved, that the Classical Section of the New York State Teachers' Association recommend a reduction in the amount of reading required by Colleges for the second, third, and fourth years of High School Latin to three books of Caesar, four orations of Cicero, and four books of Vergil. It is also recommended that the examination be based mainly on sight passages and that a higher standard of English used in translation be demanded". The second was "Resolved, that the Classical Section of the New York State Teachers' Association recommend to the State Department of Education that the syllabus in Greek be revised in harmony with the recent revision in Latin".

On Wednesday morning came the election of officers and an informal presentation by Mrs. Mason D. Gray,

of the East High School, Rochester, of an experiment she is trying with a class in Greek, in which the pupils are introduced to the architecture, art, life, and literature of Greece before undertaking the study of the grammar. The officers for 1921 are as follows: President, Professor Donald Blythe Durham, of Hamilton College; Vice-Presidents, Professor Theodore A. Miller, of the University of Rochester, Professor George Dwight Kellogg, of Union College, Mr. Joseph P. Behm, of the Central High School, Syracuse; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Marion Clark, of the Lafayette High School, Buffalo.

The next meeting will be held at Buffalo, on November 22-23, 1921.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

DONALD BLYTHE DURHAM.

REVISED EDITION OF LIDDELL AND SCOTT'S GREEK ENGLISH LEXICON

An announcement of the highest importance and interest has just been made by the Oxford University Press, to the effect that a revision of the famous Greek English Lexicon of Liddell and Scott is in its final stages, and that the printing of it will begin soon. It is planned to issue the book in not more than ten parts of about two hundred pages each. These will be issued, as they are ready, at 10 s., 6d. per part. Those who wish may, on the publication of the first part, pay for the whole work at once; the price will be four guineas.

The revision has been in charge of Mr. Henry Stuart Jones. Specialists in particular fields, such as botany, mathematics, medicine, have aided Mr. Jones. The technical vocabularies of Epicureanism, Stoicism, and Neo-Platonism, and that of the commentators on Aristotle have received particular attention.

The value—and the necessity—of this revision are brought home to us by the reminder, in an announcement of the revision, that, since Liddell and Scott's book was last revised, the Constitution of Athens, mimes of Herodas, and a large number of fragments—e.g. of Hesiod, Pindar, Sappho, Alcaeus, Callimachus, and of authors that previously had been but names—have been discovered. The non-literary papyri have enlarged our knowledge of Hellenistic Greek, and introduced us to a new technical vocabulary in connection with the administration of Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt.

The revision will deal with the literature down to the period of Justinian. The words previously cited from late or ecclesiastical writers will be omitted. A comprehensive lexicon of Patristic Greek is in preparation; these words should appear there. A new system of references, not less clear than the old, but more condensed will make for the saving of space. Space will be gained, too, by the omission of doubtful etymological matter, and by the elimination of material which more properly belongs in a Dictionary of Antiquities. C. K.

THE CLASSICAL CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA

The 154th meeting of The Classical Club of Philadelphia was held on Friday, February 4, with 23 members present. The paper of the evening, *Greek Life in the Sixth Century B.C.*, was prepared by Miss Lida R. Brandt, and was read by her father, Dr. F. B. Brandt. Miss Brandt's paper was based upon her Doctor's thesis (Columbia University). She gave an interesting sketch of the sources available for the study of the life of the period, and a summary of her conclusions concerning the nature and the development of the State, the social life of men, the status of women, and the religious beliefs of the time.

B. W. MITCHELL, Secretary.

¹Bernays found this in the Verona commentary on Georgics 3.3.